

## OFF

OFFICIAL. *adj.* [official, Fr. from *officiarius*.]

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to their use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts official unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous. *Brown.*

2. Pertaining to a publick charge.

Endue you with the people's voice. *Remains*

That in th' official marks invested, you

Anon do meet the senate. *Shakefp. Coriolanus.*

OFFICIAL. *n. f.*

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction. *Ayl.*

A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's official for defamation. *Camden.*

OFFICIALTY. *n. f.* [officialty, Fr. from *official*.] The charge or post of an official.

The office of an officialty to an archdeacon. *Ayliffe.*

TO OFFICIATE. *v. a.* [from *officiarius*.] To give, in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to rowl

Spaces incomprehensible, for such

Their distance argues, and their swift return

Diurnal, merely to officiate light

Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot. *Milton.*

TO OFFICIATE. *v. n.*

1. To discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister officiating in the church, can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforeaid law. *Sanderfon.*

Who of the bishops or priests that officiates at the altar,

In the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee

Peter or Paul? *Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that

contempt which they will certainly fall into under this no-

tion; which considering the number of persons officiating this

way, must be very prejudicial to religion. *Collier.*

2. To perform an office for another.

OFFICIAL. *adj.* [from *officina*, a shop.] Used in a shop, or

belonging to it: thus official plants and drugs are those used

in the shops.

OFFICIOUS. *adj.* [officius, Fr. *officiosus*, Lat.]

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries

Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant. *Milt. P. Lest.*

2. Importunately forward.

You are too officious

In her behalf that coorns your services. *Shakefp.*

At Taunton they killed in fury an officious and eager com-

missioner for the subsidy. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Cato, perhaps

I'm too officious, but my forward cares

Would fain preserve a life of so much value. *Addison.*

OFFICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *officius*.]

1. Importunately forward.

The most corrupt are most obsequious grown,

And those they scorn'd, officiously they own. *Dryden.*

Flatt'ring crouds officiously appear,

To give themselves, not you, an happy year. *Dryd.*

2. Kindly; with unask'd kindness.

Let thy goats officiously be nurs'd,

And led to living streams to quench their thirst. *Dryd.*

OFFICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *officius*.]

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour. Com-

monly in an ill sense.

I shew my officiousness by an offering, though I betray my

poverty by the measure. *South's Serm.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage

and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial officiousness as

in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle. *Brown's V. Err.*

OFFING. *n. f.* [from *off*.] The act of steering to a distance

from the land.

OFFSET. *n. f.* [off and *set*.] Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also

by the roots, producing offsets or creeping under ground. *Roy.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others

by offsets, and in others the branches set in the ground will

take root. *Locke.*

OFFSCOURING. *n. f.* [off and *scour*.] Recrement; part rubbed

away in cleaning any thing.

Thou hast made us as the offscouring and refuse in the midst

of the people. *Lam. iii. 45.*

OFFSPRING. *n. f.* [off and *spring*.]

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that

which cannot hereunto attain personally, doth seem to con-

tinue itself by offspring and propagation. *Hooker.*

2. The thing propagated or generated; children; descend-

ents.

## OGL

When the fountain of mankind

Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;

This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,

And all his offspring grew corrupt therein. *Devils.*

To the Gods alone

Our future offspring, and our wives are known. *Dryd.*

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to men-

tion the offspring of other deities. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. Production of any kind.

Tho' both fell before their hour,

Time on their offspring hath no pow'r;

Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blaff,

Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast. *Danham.*

TO OFFUSCATE. *v. a.* [offusca, Lat. *offuscar*, Fr.] To

dim; to cloud; to darken.

OFFUSCATION. *n. f.* [from *offusca*.] The act of darkening.

OFF. *adv.* [off, Saxon.] Often; frequently; not rarely;

not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in

prisons more frequent, in deaths oft. *2 Cor. ii. 23.*

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part

of true faith, which is oft mistaken for the whole. *Hamm.*

Favours to none, to all the smiles extends.

Off the rejects, but never once offends. *Po. Ra. Locke.*

OFFTEN. *adv.* [from *off*, Saxon; in the comparative, often;

superlative, oftentimes.] Oft; frequently; many times; not

seldom.

The queen that bore thee,

Often upon her knees than on her feet,

Died ev'ry day the liv'd. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine often

infirmities. *1 Tim. v. 23.*

In journeying often, in perils in the wilderness. *2 Cor. ii. 20.*

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as

a consul of Rome, and does not often talk of the celebrated

writers of our own country in former ages, than of any

among their contemporaries? *Addison's Freeholder.*

OFFENTIMES. *adv.* [often and *times*.] From the compulsion

of this word it is reasonable to believe, that oft was once an

adjective, of which often was the plural; which seems re-

tained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*. See *OFFEN*.

Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed trinity a matter needful, to be so

often times mentioned and opened in the principal part of that

duty which we owe to God, our public prayer? *Hooker.*

The difficulty was by what means they could ever arrive

to places oftentimes so remote from the ocean. *Woodw.*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state,

to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present in-

equalities of providence, whether the best men be oftentimes

only, or always the most miserable. *Atterbury.*

OFFTIMES. *adv.* [oft and *times*.] Frequently; often.

Oftimes nothing profits more

Than self-clime, grounded on just and right,

Well manag'd. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. viii.*

Oftimes before I hither did resort,

Charm'd with the conversation of a man

Who led a rural life. *Dryden and Lee.*

OGEE. } *n. f.* Is a sort of moulding in architecture, consist-

ing of a round and a hollow: it is almost in the

form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls

cima. Cima reverla, is an ogee with the hollow downwards.

*Harris.*

TO OGLE. *v. a.* [ogel, an eye, Dutch.] To view with side

glances, as in fondness; or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheer, *Dryden.*

And ogling all their audience, then they speak.

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not

be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects

and conjunctions of the planets, they need not be at the

pains to comment upon ogles and clandestine marriages.

*Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 155.*

Whom is he ogling yonder? himself in his looking-glass.

*Martinius Scribentius.*

OGLER. *n. f.* [oggheler, Dutch.] A fly gazer; one who views

by side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the whole tribe of

oglers stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face.

*Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 100.*

Jack was a prodigious ogler; he would ogle you the out-

side of his eye inward, and the white upward. *J. Bull.*

OGLIO. *n. f.* [from *olio*, Spanish.] A dish made by mingling

different kinds of meat; a medley; a hotchpotch.

These general motives of the common good, I will not

so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have

fill the upper end; yet, like great oglios, they rather make

a shew than provoke appetite. *Sackling.*

Where is there such an oglio or medley of various opinions

in the world again, as those men entertain in their service,

without any scruple as to the diversity of their sects and opi-

ons? *King Charles.*

## OIL

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are oglios & guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders. *L'Estrange.*

OH. *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or sur-

prise.

He,

Like full acorn'd boar, a churning on,

Cry'd oh! and mounted. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

Oh m! all the horse have got over the river, what shall

we do? *Walton's Angler.*

My eyes confess it,

My very action speaks my heart aloud;

The madnels of my high attempt

Speaks louder yet! *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*

OIL. *n. f.* [oel, Saxon; oleum, Latin.]

1. The juice of olives expressed. *Ex. xxvii. 20.*

Bag pure oil olive beaten for the light.

2. Any fat, greasy, unctuous, thin matter.

Imost birds there is only one gland; in which are di-

versels, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under

the pimple of the oil bag. *Derham's Physico-Theol.*

3. The juices of certain vegetables, expressed or drawn by the

still without fermentation, or after the spirit.

It with chemists called sulphur, is the second of their hy-

postical, and of the true five chymical principles. It is an

inflammable, unctuous, subtle substance, which usually rises

aftr the spirit. The chemists attribute to this principle all

diversity of colours, and all the beauty and deformity.

I betwixt the acrimony of salts, and by stopping or filling

the pores of a mixt body, keeps it longer from corrup-

tion, where it abounds. There are two sorts of oil which

fm to be mixt with spirit; for it can never be drawn pure,

id which will swim upon water, such as oil of aniseed and

vender, which the chemists call essential, and is commonly

rawn in a limbeck with store of water: and another kind

which probably is mixt with salts; and these will sink in

water, such as the oil of guaiacum and cloves. *Harris.*

After this expressed oil, we made trial of a distilled one; and

for that purpose made choice of the common oil or spirit: *Boyle.*

TO OIL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To smear or lubricate with

oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while

had lain oiled. *Watson.*

Amber will attract straws thus oiled, it will convert the

needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they

be much oiled, for in those needles confining force upon their

center there can be no adhesion. *Brown's V. Err.*

Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves. *Swift.*

OILCOLOUR. *n. f.* [oil and colour.] Colour made by grinding

coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may

be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the

while under water. *Boyle.*

OILINESS. *n. f.* [from *oil*.] Unctuousness; greasiness; qua-

lity approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and frequent leaves; which oiliness, if drawn

forth by the sun, will make a very great change. *Bacon.*

Wine is inflammable, so as it hath a kind of oiliness. *Bac.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose oiliness is evi-

dent, he nameth nidor. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscosity from the

caseous parts, an oiliness from the butyrous parts, and an

acidity from the tartareous. *Flyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is

most antacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes

by reason of their oiliness. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

OILMAN. *n. f.* [oil and man.] One who trades in oils and

pickles.